

## INDEX

|                                                                                                                                                                                        | PAGE |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| BÔCHER, M., A Problem in Analytic Geometry, with a Moral, . . .                                                                                                                        | 44   |
| —, Introduction to the Theory of Fourier's Series, . . .                                                                                                                               | 81   |
| —, Another Proof of the Theorem Concerning Artificial Singularities, . . .                                                                                                             | 163  |
| CARMICHAEL, R. D., Note of Multiply Perfect Numbers, . . .                                                                                                                             | 153  |
| CURTISS, D. R., A Proof of the Theorem Concerning Artificial Singularities, . . .                                                                                                      | 161  |
| HEDRICK, E. R., On a function which Occurs in the Law of the Mean, . . .                                                                                                               | 177  |
| HUNTINGTON, E. V., The Continuum as a Type of Order: An Exposition of the Modern Theory. V-VI. With an Appendix on the Transfinite Numbers. ( <i>See erratum on next page.</i> ) . . . | 15   |
| KENNELLY, A. E., The Harmonic Analysis of the Semi-Circle and of the Ellipse, . . .                                                                                                    | 49   |
| MACNEISH, H. F., On the Determination of a Catenary with Given Directrix and Passing Through Two Given Points, . . .                                                                   | 65   |
| —, Concerning the Discontinuous Solution in the Problem of the Minimum Surface of Revolution, . . .                                                                                    | 72   |
| MASCHKE, H., A Geometrical Problem Connected with the Continuation of a Power-Series, . . .                                                                                            | 61   |
| MASON, M., Curves of Minimum Moment of Inertia with Respect to a Point, . . .                                                                                                          | 165  |
| MILLER, G. A., Note on the Possible Number of Operators of Order 2 in a Group of Order $2^m$ , . . .                                                                                   | 55   |
| PORTER, M. B., Concerning Green's Theorem and the Cauchy-Riemann Differential Equations, . . .                                                                                         | 1    |
| SAUREL, P., On the Singularities of Tortuous Curves, . . .                                                                                                                             | 3    |
| —, On the Twist of a Tortuous Curve, . . .                                                                                                                                             | 10   |
| WHITE, H. S., Triangles and Quadrilaterals Inscribed to a Cubic and Circumscribed to a Conic, . . .                                                                                    | 172  |
| WILSON, E. B., Note on Integrating Factors, . . .                                                                                                                                      | 155  |



#### ERRATUM

E. V. HUNTINGTON, *The Continuum as a Type of Order*, etc.

*Page 20.* In §62, 3) the statement: "If a series is dense, it will be also dense-in-itself" is erroneous, as has been pointed out by O. Veblen in his review of this paper (*Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.*, vol. 12, p. 302; 1906).

An example of a dense series which is not dense-in-itself may be constructed in the following manner. First, take Cantor's normal series of Type  $\Omega$  (see §83), and connect each element with the next following element by a linear continuous series (§54); the series thus obtained, which may be called Veblen's series,  $V$ , will be continuous but not linear (§54). Then form the series  $V, 1, *V$  (where  $*V$  denotes the series  $V$  in reverse order). *This series  $V, 1, *V$  will be dense but not dense-in-itself.* For, every progression in  $V$  has a limit in  $V$ , and every regression in  $*V$  has a limit in  $*V$ , so that the element 1 is not the limit of any fundamental sequence (§62). In view of this correction, the reasoning in the footnote† on page 21 is erroneous; it remains true, however, that the first part of condition  $A$  in §62, 7) is redundant, as stated.



